

<u>DB Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u>
USPT	(l7 or l8 or l12) and l14	3	<u>L15</u>
USPT	(proxy or proxies) near2 server	355	<u>L14</u>
USPT	l12 and l10	2	<u>L13</u>
USPT	(capability or capabilities or preference or characteristic) same negotiat\$ same resolution	25	<u>L12</u>
USPT	(l7 or l8) and l10	3	<u>L11</u>
USPT	((709/228)!.CCLS.)	321	<u>L10</u>
USPT	l7 and l8	0	<u>L9</u>
USPT	l6 same negotiat\$	19	<u>L8</u>
USPT	l6 same resolution	35	<u>L7</u>
USPT	(capability or capabilities or preference or characteristic) near6 server	1390	<u>L6</u>
USPT	5892767[pn]	1	<u>L5</u>
USPT	5758078[pn]	1	<u>L4</u>
USPT	6076109[pn]	1	<u>L3</u>
USPT	5953506[pn]	1	<u>L2</u>
USPT	5935306[pn]	1	<u>L1</u>

WEST☐ Generate Collection

L7: Entry 6 of 35

File: USPT

Hill et al.

Feb 8, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6023714 A

TITLE: Method and system for dynamically adapting the layout of a document to an output device

DEPR:

The server-controlled embodiment is an alternative to the client-controlled embodiment discussed in the preceding paragraphs. FIG. 5 may be used to illustrate the steps of a server-controlled embodiment. The server-controlled embodiment begins at the START task of step 500. From step 500, the method proceeds to step 502 where the server receives a request from the client for a document. In response to the document request, the server obtains the document including an embedded layout generator or script in step 504. The layout generator is executed by the server in steps 506-510. The server interrogates the output device attached to the client in step 506 to determine the capabilities of the output device. For a display device, the capabilities include resolution, aspect ratio, physical size of display, physical size of the browser window, color depth, color palette and supported fonts. In the server-controlled embodiment, the client supplies the output device capability information to the server.

WEST

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~~102(2) 30 Nov~~

L7: Entry 2 of 35

File: USPT

Jul 4, 2000

PARMS bad data maybe

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6085247 A

TITLE: Server operating system for supporting multiple client-server sessions and dynamic reconnection of users to previous sessions using different computers

DEPR:

The multi-user session manager 90 creates and launches a new transfer thread to service the new client request. The server operating system 60, and namely the protocol stack manager 92, assigns a protocol stack 94 to the communication port 96. The protocol stack then enters a connection query mode where client and server capabilities are subsequently exchanged such as keyboard layout/locale, desired video resolution, etc.

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L7: Entry 13 of 35

File: USPT

Kulra

Sep 14, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5953506 A

TITLE: Method and apparatus that provides a scalable media delivery system

ABPL:

The present invention provides an apparatus and method for encoding, storing, transmitting and decoding multimedia information in the form of scalable, streamed digital data. A base stream containing basic informational content and subsequent streams containing additive informational content are initially created from standard digital multimedia data by a transcoder. Client computers, each of which may have different configurations and capabilities are capable of accessing a stream server that contains the scalable streamed digital data. Each different client computer, therefore, may access different stream combinations according to a profile associated with each different client computer. Thus, the streams accessed from the server are tailored to match the profile of each client computer so that the best combination of streams can be provided to maximize the resolution of the 3D, audio and video components.

BSPR:

In order to obtain the objects recited above, among others, the present invention provides an apparatus and method for encoding, storing, transmitting and decoding multimedia information in the form of scalable, streamed digital data. A base stream containing basic informational content and subsequent streams containing additive informational content are initially created from standard digital multimedia data by a transcoder. Client computers, each of which may have different configurations and capabilities are capable of accessing a stream server that contains the scalable streamed digital data. Each different client computer, therefore, may access different stream combinations according to a profile associated with each different client computer. Thus, the streams accessed from the server are tailored to match the profile of each client computer so that the best combination of streams can be provided to maximize the resolution of the 3D, audio and video components. Since different stream combinations can be accessed, this advantageously allows for the various combinations of content and resolution that are tailored to match that of the specific client computer. If desired, however, the profile can be further adapted to increase the resolution of certain characteristics, such as sound, at the expense of other characteristics, such as video.

CLPR:

11. A method according to claim 9, further including the step of determining a second selected set of adaptive streams containing said multimedia digital data relating to sound that is to be transmitted to said client computer based upon said determined multimedia characteristics, said determined bandwidth and said user specified preference, said second set of adaptive streams being stored on said server computer and formed of a second base stream and at least one second additive stream, each said second additive stream containing second additive data which corresponds to second base data associated with said second base stream, such that additional second additive data from each second additive stream provides increasingly greater resolution of sound; and

CLPR:

25. A method according to claim 23, further including the step of determining a second selected set of adaptive streams containing said multimedia digital data relating to sound that is to be transmitted to said client computer based upon said determined multimedia characteristics, said determined bandwidth and said user specified preference, said second set of adaptive streams being stored on said server computer and formed of a second base stream and at least one second additive stream, each said second additive stream containing second additive data

WEST**Generate Collection****Search Results - Record(s) 21 through 30 of 35 returned.**☐ **21. Document ID: US 5764235 A**

L7: Entry 21 of 35

File: USPT

Jun 9, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5764235

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5764235 A

TITLE: Computer implemented method and system for transmitting graphical images from server to client at user selectable resolution

DATE-ISSUED: June 9, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
<u>Hunt</u> ; William J.	Walnut Creek	CA	N/A	N/A
Neil; Edward James	Redwood City	CA	N/A	N/A
Haber; Steven F.	Danville	CA	N/A	N/A
Wood; Russell D.	Martinez	CA	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 345/428; 345/329

ABSTRACT:

Techniques for transmitting graphical images in a network environment are described. According to the techniques, the amount of data of the graphical images that is transmitted is customized in accordance with client and/or server supplied information. The techniques enable graphical images to be transmitted more efficiently than previously possible, thus saving precious network bandwidth and reducing transmission time. The invention is particularly suitable for network (intranet or Internet) implementations wherein graphical images often need to be transferred.

96 Claims, 16 Drawing figures Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 12

L7: Entry 21 of 35

File: USPT

Jun 9, 1998

WEST☐ Generate Collection

L7: Entry 21 of 35

File: USPT

Jun 9, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5764235 A

TITLE: Computer implemented method and system for transmitting graphical images from server to client at user selectable resolution

DEPR:

FIG. 12 is a flow diagram of author image processing 1200. The author image processing 1200 is preferably performed on a computer system. The computer system need not be the client or the server machine. The author image processing 1200 initially identifies 1202 a high quality graphical image file to process. The author is preferably the creator of the image stored within the graphical image file but could be any other individual. Next, the author selects 1204 various quality levels that are to be supported. The quality levels could, for example, follow from those indicated in Table 1 or alternatively could be based on different levels of use. The different levels of use could, for example, correspond to client side equipment, namely modem speed (14.4, 28.8, ISDN) or output device resolution. Following block 1204, the high quality graphical image file is processed 1206 into the selected quality levels so that the image data associated with each of the selected quality levels is identified. Next, the author is given the opportunity to review and adjust 1208 the quality of the images produced at each of the levels. For example, the various images of the selected quality levels could be displayed on a display device to the author who would then increase or decrease quality levels as deemed appropriate given the nature of the particular image. The author could also view the image at different sizes. Thereafter, the author can set 1210 an author's preference level which may become part of the server image control data as an indicator of the quality level and/or size the author prefers those requesting the image to obtain.

L7: Entry 21 of 35

File: USPT

Jun 9, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5764235 A

TITLE: Computer implemented method and system for transmitting graphical images from server to client at user selectable resolution

DEPR:

FIG. 12 is a flow diagram of author image processing 1200. The author image processing 1200 is preferably performed on a computer system. The computer system need not be the client or the server machine. The author image processing 1200 initially identifies 1202 a high quality graphical image file to process. The author is preferably the creator of the image stored within the graphical image file but could be any other individual. Next, the author selects 1204 various quality levels that are to be supported. The quality levels could, for example, follow from those indicated in Table 1 or alternatively could be based on different levels of use. The different levels of use could, for example, correspond to client side equipment, namely modem speed (14.4, 28.8, ISDN) or output device resolution. Following block 1204, the high quality graphical image file is processed 1206 into the selected quality levels so that the image data associated with each of the selected quality levels is identified. Next, the author is given the opportunity to review and adjust 1208 the quality of the images produced at each of the levels. For example, the various images of the selected quality levels could be displayed on a display device to the author who would then increase or decrease quality levels as deemed appropriate given the nature of the particular image. The author could also view the image at different sizes. Thereafter, the author can set 1210 an author's preference level which may become part of the server image control data as an indicator of the quality level and/or size the author prefers those requesting the image to obtain.

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Generate Collection

L7: Entry 29 of 35

File: USPT

Jul 2, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5533174 A

TITLE: Network font server

Flowers

DEPR:

Referring now to FIGS. 3A-B, each time a device such as printer 14 or workstation 12 begins a new application, it sends to the FAF font server 16 an address, along with information relating to various operating characteristics of the device, such as print or display resolution, an indication of data layout or data format, and so forth (step 40). The FAF font server 16 stores this information in an associated "property list," which contains information which the server, based on server-defined criteria, ties together. For example, the server 16 may include in a list of printer operating characteristics the information described above and information relating to bit map or font outline formats which is manufacturer and/or model specific. Alternatively, the server 16 may maintain lists of printer and workstation characteristics by manufacturer and model and have a printer or workstation identify itself by address and model. The font server 16 can then associate the listed characteristics with the device. Further information, such as the desired font catalogues and so forth, is then added by the workstation and/or printer to this dedicated property list of device characteristics. The information sent over the network by the client when it is later requesting bit maps or font outlines is thus minimized.

L7: Entry 29 of 35

File: USPT

Jul 2, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5533174 A

TITLE: Network font server

DEPR:

Referring now to FIGS. 3A-B, each time a device such as printer 14 or workstation 12 begins a new application, it sends to the FAF font server 16 an address, along with information relating to various operating characteristics of the device, such as print or display resolution, an indication of data layout or data format, and so forth (step 40). The FAF font server 16 stores this information in an associated "property list," which contains information which the server, based on server-defined criteria, ties together. For example, the server 16 may include in a list of printer operating characteristics the information described above and information relating to bit map or font outline formats which is manufacturer and/or model specific. Alternatively, the server 16 may maintain lists of printer and workstation characteristics by manufacturer and model and have a printer or workstation identify itself by address and model. The font server 16 can then associate the listed characteristics with the device. Further information, such as the desired font catalogues and so forth, is then added by the workstation and/or printer to this dedicated property list of device characteristics. The information sent over the network by the client when it is later requesting bit maps or font outlines is thus minimized.

WEST☐ Generate Collection

L13: Entry 1 of 2

File: USPT

May 19, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5754765 A

TITLE: Automatic transport detection by attempting to establish communication session using list of possible transports and corresponding media dependent modules

DEPR:

Referring now to FIG. 47, there is shown a flow diagram of the video negotiation processing between two conferencing systems 100 (i.e., node A and node B) of FIG. 1. Node A sends a negotiation proposal to node B, where the proposal contains a set of capabilities encoded in the 32-bit capabilities data structure as described above (step 4702). If the proposal corresponds to a unique video mode (i.e., the proposed capabilities include only one bitstream format and only one frame resolution) and if that proposed video mode is acceptable to node B (step 4704), then the video negotiations have successfully chosen a video mode acceptable to both nodes and node B sends the same proposal back to node A to accept the video mode for video conferencing (step 4706).

DEPR:

If, however, the proposal is not a unique video mode (e.g., there is more than one bitstream format and/or frame resolution) or if the proposal is not acceptable to node B (e.g., frame rate and/or bit rate is too high) (step 4704), node B determines whether it can make a counter proposal to node A (step 4708). A counter proposal is a subset of the capabilities contained in the previous proposal (e.g., lower frame rate or bit rate, fewer bitstream formats or frame resolutions). If node B does not have a counter proposal, then the video negotiations have failed and node B sends node A a message rejecting the conference (step 4710).

DEPV:

Conferencing APIs A and B negotiate conference capabilities between themselves. Capabilities that are negotiated include: negotiation protocol version, audio compression algorithm, video compression algorithm, video frame rate, video capture resolution, video bitrate, and data sharing capabilities.

CCXR:

709/228

WEST**Freeform Search**

Database: US Patents Full-Text Database ▲
JPO Abstracts Database
EPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins ▼

Term: 14 and ((file or packet or frame or stream) near2
(fewer or less or reduce or reduction or reduced)
near2 (number or quantity or quantities)) ▲
▼

Display: 10 **Documents in** **Display Format:** REV, KWIC **Starting with Number** 1

Generate: ☐ Hit List ☒ Hit Count ☐ Image

Search

Clear

Help

Logout

Interrupt

Main Menu

Show S Numbers

Edit S Numbers

Preferences

Search History**Today's Date:** 9/30/2000

<u>DB Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u>
USPT	14 and ((file or packet or frame or stream) near2 (fewer or less or reduce or reduction or reduced) near2 (number or quantity or quantities))	6	<u>L6</u>
USPT	14 same (tailor\$ or custom\$)	89	<u>L5</u>
USPT	(capability or capabilities or preference or characteristic) near6 server	1390	<u>L4</u>
USPT	(5764235 or 5953506)[pn]	2	<u>L3</u>
USPT	5764235[uref]	16	<u>L2</u>
USPT	5953506[uref]	0	<u>L1</u>

see 08/948, 668
 similar case

WEST

Generate Collection

L6: Entry 2 of 6

File: USPT

Olson

Apr 4, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6047319 A

TITLE: Network terminal server with full API implementation

709/223

DEPR:

Both the client 18 and the server 20 of the present invention make use of the special characteristics of the wrap-around sequence numbers to control the in-band flow of information between them. Both client 18 and server 20 send in-band data to the other only when pre-authorized to do so. This pre-authorization is accomplished by communicating the amount of data that the other is allowed to transmit to it. When the sender has sent enough data to fill this space, the sender pauses in transmission until the receiver removes some of the data and informs the sender that additional space is available.

DEPR:

Generally, the server 20 sends all available data for each port 40 when it sends any data for that port 40, unless it is restricted by the calculated maximum number of bytes that can be sent. This convention reduces the number of packets both server 20 and client 18 must process, and generally improves client 18 efficiency.

DEPR:

Once the driver 200 has access to the network connection, the driver requests the server 20 to return information as to the number of serial ports 40 on the server 20, and other hardware and software characteristics of the server 20.

DEPR:

Once the driver 200 has successfully opened a server port 40, the driver 200 sends inquiry packets to the server 20 to learn the hardware and software characteristics of the port 40, including the hertz value of the baud rate generator, and whether the port 40 can support mark and space parity. The driver 200 also sends the server 20 the size of the receive buffer 206 for port 204 so that the server 20 knows how much data can be received by the client 18 without further authorization. The server 20 responds to the inquiries, sending the characteristics of the port 40, and including the size of transmit and receive buffers 42, 44 of the port 40.

CLPR:

4. The system of claim 1, wherein the driver receives input/output (I/O) settings from the application program via the application programming interface, and further wherein the driver communicates the I/O settings to the server for configuring hardware characteristics of the granted server communication port.

CLPR:

14. The hardware device of claim 9, wherein the driver receives input/output (I/O) settings from the application program via the application programming interface, and further wherein the driver communicates the I/O settings to the terminal server for configuring hardware characteristics of the terminal server communication port.

WEST

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 6 of 6 returned.☐ 1. Document ID: US 6076109 A

L6: Entry 1 of 6

File: USPT

Jun 13, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6076109

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6076109 A

TITLE: Simplified-file hyper text protocol

DATE-ISSUED: June 13, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kikinis, Dan	Saratoga	CA	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 709/228; 709/203, 709/219, 709/236, 709/246

ABSTRACT:

A system is provided wherein relatively low-end computers, such as portable, battery-powered computers ordinarily incapable of sophisticated Internet browsing functions may be used to browse the Internet. The enhanced computing ability for such portables is provided by a unique Internet server adapted for transposing data files to alternative, low-information-density form, preferably comprising simplified or single files suitable for rapid processing and display by connected portable and other low-end computers. In embodiments wherein batter-powered field units are used, battery life is exhibited far beyond what would be expected for a battery-powered computer with computing power for browsing the Internet directly. In some embodiments of the invention adapted files are saved and identified for future use in communicating with specific devices over Internet connections.

27 Claims, 8 Drawing figures Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 8

L6: Entry 1 of 6

File: USPT

Jun 13, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6076109 A

TITLE: Simplified-file hyper text protocol

BSPR:

Also in some preferred embodiments of the invention, when a field computer makes a data link with a Proxy-Server adapted according to embodiments of the invention, the field computer transfers to the Proxy-Server information particular to specific characteristics of the field computer, such as the size and resolution of the display of the field computer. The Proxy-Server then uses this information in transposing data for transfer to the field computer.

DEPR:

Following the example of a command communicated over link 15 from computer 13 for accessing a WEB page (typically a Universal Resource Locator (URL), Proxy-Server 19 accesses the appropriate server (in this case server 23) over link 21; and downloads the appropriate data over link 21. Proxy-Server 19 therefore has HTML and TCP/IP capability, and typically has access to and capability of executing a host of other routines as known in the art for supporting WEB browsing and accessing data through the World Wide Web. These routines and this functionality are all very well-known to those with skill in the art.

<u>DB Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u>
USPT	116 and resolution	8	<u>L17</u>
USPT	110 and 114	17	<u>L16</u>
USPT	(17 or 18 or 112) and 114	3	<u>L15</u>
USPT	(proxy or proxies) near2 server	355	<u>L14</u>
USPT	112 and 110	2	<u>L13</u>
USPT	(capability or capabilities or preference or characteristic) same negotiat\$ same resolution	25	<u>L12</u>
USPT	(17 or 18) and 110	3	<u>L11</u>
USPT	((709/228)!.CCLS.)	321	<u>L10</u>
USPT	17 and 18	0	<u>L9</u>
USPT	16 same negotiat\$	19	<u>L8</u>
USPT	16 same resolution	35	<u>L7</u>
USPT	(capability or capabilities or preference or characteristic) near6 server	1390	<u>L6</u>
USPT	5892767[pn]	1	<u>L5</u>
USPT	5758078[pn]	1	<u>L4</u>
USPT	6076109[pn]	1	<u>L3</u>
USPT	5953506[pn]	1	<u>L2</u>
USPT	5935306[pn]	1	<u>L1</u>

<u>DB Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u>
JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	118 and ((proxy or proxies) near2 server)	4	<u>L20</u>
JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	118 and resolution	6	<u>L19</u>
JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	(capability or capabilities or preference or characteristic) near6 server	301	<u>L18</u>
USPT	116 and resolution	8	<u>L17</u>
USPT	110 and 114	17	<u>L16</u>
USPT	(17 or 18 or 112) and 114	3	<u>L15</u>
USPT	(proxy or proxies) near2 server	355	<u>L14</u>
USPT	112 and 110	2	<u>L13</u>
USPT	(capability or capabilities or preference or characteristic) same negotiat\$ same resolution	25	<u>L12</u>
USPT	(17 or 18) and 110	3	<u>L11</u>
USPT	((709/228)!.CCLS.)	321	<u>L10</u>
USPT	17 and 18	0	<u>L9</u>
USPT	16 same negotiat\$	19	<u>L8</u>
USPT	16 same resolution	35	<u>L7</u>
USPT	(capability or capabilities or preference or characteristic) near6 server	1390	<u>L6</u>
USPT	5892767[pn]	1	<u>L5</u>
USPT	5758078[pn]	1	<u>L4</u>
USPT	6076109[pn]	1	<u>L3</u>
USPT	5953506[pn]	1	<u>L2</u>
USPT	5935306[pn]	1	<u>L1</u>